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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

MIBLO'S GARDEN BURGWAY. POOR PATER PILLICOD DY-BURGOS S NEW YORK DISECTORY-THE MOMEY.

BOWERY THEATER ROSEPT-SATAN IN PARIS-WEST OF THE WISH-TON WISH-JENNY LINE. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway -- LALLA ROORE-

LAURA KERNES THEATRE So 524 Broadway. NATIONAL THEATER Chatham street -THAVELER'S BOOM-TON AND JERRY-OUT TO NURSE-BARNEY, THE

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway,-After Boon and Svening-Wyman the Winand WOOD'S MINSTERL BUILDING, 561 and 563 Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN AND HALL, Fourteenth street-

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, July 22, 1858.

The News.

The Africa, which left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 9th instant, arrived at this port early yester-

All Europe had been taken by surprise on learning that an armistice was agreed on in Italy be tween the Emperors of France and Austria. The momentous fact was telegraphed to the Empress Regent by Napoleon on the 7th inst., and it was said that the truce would endure from the 8th of July to the 16th of August. This was, however, not quite certain; nor was it clearly ascertained from which side the proposal emanated, although the weight of opinion in the English journals would indicate that it came from Napoleon. The Sardinian King is not mentioned in the affair. All the leading journals of England were of opinion that Napoleon had acted magnanimously; that his end was gained; that Lombardy was free: and that he did not wish to humiliate Austria too far. We read, however, that an Austrian contin gent from the Tyrol had reached the mouth of the Stelvio Pass on the 6th or 7th inst.; that the investment of Peschiera was far from complete; and that the Austrians were well provisioned for a stout defence of their fortifications. Whatever may have been the real motive which induced the armistice, there can be no doubt but its conclusion afforded great satisfaction to the neutral Powers, as they had strong hopes that permanent peace would en-Bue from it.

Consols in London advanced fully one and a half per cent on the 8th inst. over the quotations of the previous day, closing at 94% a 94% for money, and 94% a 94% for account. The Paris Bourse was also greatly excited. On the same day cotton in Liverpool advanced from one-eighth to one-fourth of a penny, with buoyant sales, in consequence of the

Great excitement still existed in the Papal States. It was said that the Pope's government had agreed to indemnify Mr. Perkins for the outrages and losses suffered by himself and family at Perugia. The Pope, in a letter to the Catholic Bishops of the world, plainly points out Sardinia as the cause of his temporal annoyances. A Sardinian civil com

missioner had gone to Romagna.

The King of Sweden died at Stockholm on the 8th inst. He is succeeded by his son, who has been Prince Regent for some years.

Important debates had taken place in the English Parliament on a variety of subjects-the war and France, the Italian annexation circulars of Cavour, the recent armistice, the Galway steamer line contract, the outrages on British subjects in Mexico, the outrages in the Papal States, the United States coasting trade, and the seizure of a British guano cargo at Baltimore, having been all treated on by members on the nights of the 7th and 8th inst., as reported in our paper to-day.

Our Berlin correspondent, writing under date of July 6, gives us some very interesting and important intelligence in regard to the difficulties which Burround the Austrian government, and which have probably inclined the advisers of Francis Joseph to peace. There is disaffection in nearly all parts of the empire. In Hungary, where a French corps d'armée was expected, martial law has been proclaimed, and half a dozen other nationalities, who have been deprived of their constitutions by the centralizing policy of Austria, are ready for an outbreak. Even the Tyrolese are full of discontent. Our correspondent doubts whether peace with France would not come too late to enable Austria to keep her ter ritory outside of Italy intact. He also reviews the vacillating course of Prussia, and thinks the intrigues of Russia have placed that government in a bad position, from which she can hardly extricate herself except by the ultima ratio.

Our Heidelberg correspondent gives a very in teresting account of the celebration of the Fourth of July at that place by about sixty Americans He also speculates in regard to the war, the policy of Louis Napoleon, &c.

Our Paris correspondent sends us some interest ing items of news in relation to the war. Intelligence had been received in Paris that Hungary had been flooded with stirring proclamations from Kos-

Our Florence correspondent informs us that the putrages perpetrated by the Papal troops at Perugia are awakening the most profound indigna-tion throughout the States of the Church, The Papal government had manifested a disposi tion to shirk the responsibility for the plunder of Mr. Perkins, of Boston, who happened to be in Perugia at the time the city was sacked. Tuscany was sending forces to aid the national cause. Ac Counts from Naples state that the volcano of Vesu vius was in an active state of cruption. A river of Lava, flaming from the crater, was already three miles long, and was destroying orchards and vine-

Our despatches from Washington state that the news of the armistice in Italy produced much gratification in official and diplomatic circles.

The President has tendered the Central American

mission to Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Caro-

lina, formerly Minister to Madrid.

In the Board of Supervisors last evening the bill of Professor Doremus, amounting to \$4,415, for analyzing the bodies of Mrs. Stephens (for whose mur der her husband has been convicted), and Fayette son and Mrs. Betham (poisoned by somebody In Fourteenth street), was received, and referred to the Committee on Criminal Courts. The tax payers must bear the pecuniary penalty of these iniquities. An important communication was received from the Comptroller respecting the claims audited against the city and State, amounting to over

two millions of dollars for the half year ending 30th June, was also received and ordered to be printed. In the Board of Aldermen last evening the Comp. troller's annual report was received, and ordered to be printed. This voluminous and important document is spread before our readers in our report this morning. The Mayor sent in the names of Myndert Van Schaick, Thomas B. Tappan and Alfred Craven as nominees for the Croton Aqueduct Board, which were referred to a select committee. Several important matters were introduced, and the subject of redistricting the city was discussed and postponed

tiil next Monday. Miss Mary Beiser, daughter of Captain Beiser of Forty-second street, was drowned while bathing at Coney Island yesterday. A young lady who was bathing with her was swept off by the tide at the same time, but fortunately was rescued.

The Joint Committe of the Supervisors and Common Council held a meeting yesterday to try and agree about the building of the new county jail. It appears that the last Legislature passed a law placing the control of the money for this purpose n the hands of the supervisors, and as the Common Council have the ground on which the building is to be erected, a mutual agreement is necessary before anything can be done in the Chairman be directed to obtain what information he can in reference to the subject before next Thursday, which was carried, and they then ad-

journed till that day.
Perseverance Hose Company of Philadelphia now on a visit to this city, were entertained last night to a grand banquet by their hosts, Howard Eagine Company No. 34. Capt. James M. Turner pre sided, and extended the right hand of fellowship to the Philadelphians, Major Peter Fritz responded other speeches were made and sentiments pro posed, interspersed with music by the excellent band accompanying the visiters. The whole affair passed off well and reflected much credit on its projectors.

The officers and men of the Fifth and Seventy-first regiments met at the Division Armory last night, and signed their pay rolls for services rendered at Quarantine. The latter regiment will hold a mass meet ing on Saturday night, at 481 Broadway, to make arrangements for organizing a volunteer battalion to escort the Twelfth regiment on Monday next, on

their return from Brooklyn.

An interesting account of the recent Michigan Firemen's State Tournament at Jackson, with a full account of the entries, contests and winners, will be found in our Detroit correspondence to-day.

The unexpected character of the foreign news brought by the Africa yesterday had the effect of imparting greate firmpess and activity to the cotton market, which closed at an advance of %c. per lb. The sales embraced about 3,000 bales, on the basis of quotations in another column. The market in Liverpool had been active before the news of the armistice had reached England, on account of an improved state of trade in Manchester. After its reception the market again improved from ½d. to ½d., equal to about ½c. a ½c. per lb. The news proved unfavorable for breadstuffs, and led to a serious depression in prices. Flour closed at a decline of about 15c a 25c. per bbl., while sales were moderate. Wheat was heavy and lower, and in some cases sales were made at a decline of 3c. a 5c. per bushel. Corn was inactive and easier, while sales were moderate. Pork was heavy, but without further change of morent in prices; new mess sold at \$15 75 a \$15 80, and prime at \$12 02%. Sogars were firmer, with sales of about hhds. and 600 boxes, at rates given in another column There was more doing in coffee, and the cargo or the Fame, comprising 5,000 bags Rio, was sold on private Ceylon, at rates given in another place. Freight engagethe shipments were 500 bales of cotton to Liverpool

The Important News from Europe-The Armistice in Italy.

The rush of battle has been stayed on the plains of Italy. Louis Napoleon has proposed an armistice to the Emperor of Austria, and a suspension of hostilities till the 15th of August has been arranged.

There are many reasons which make this step desirable to all of the belligerents and grateful te the whole of Europe. Louis Napoleon was hurried into the war without preparation, and if it is to be decided by a great and final stroke of arms, which shall drive the Austrians into the Carpathian Alps and reduce the fortresses of the famous quadrangle, he requires time to bring up his forces, with the heavy siege trains and their cumbersome accompaniments. Then, the attitude of Germany urges him to devote his attention to the Rbine, and secure his empire from contingencies on that side. The course of Prussia, and the policy that she may develope in case the war continues, call for his mature consideration. And the voice of Europe, which beheld with alarm the progress of his victorious arms, calls for some proofs from him of the sincerity of his professed wishes in favor of confining the war to Italy and procuring an early peace. He has therefore wisely chosen the moment when the impossibility of a successful resistance on the part of Austria is patent to the rest of Europe, and while she could yet accept it without the sting of utter defeat, to propose the armistice which has been accepted.

Francis Joseph had no less reasons than the French Emperor for wishing a suspension of nostilities that may lead to a peace. The morale of his army has been destroyed by several pitched battles; he has failed to obtain that succor from Germany and England which no doubt he had some reason to believe would rush to his side; the armaments of Prussia might as readily be turned against the Hapsburg dynasty as in its favor; the voice of neutral Europe was against him; Italy was everywhere rising to throw off his rule; Hungary was already flooded with the proclamations of the revolutionary leaders; discontent was rife at home; and a final defeat on the banks of the Adige would not only leave the road to Vienna open to the French armies, but might be the signal for the tumbling to pieces of the heterogeneous empire of Austria. With such an array of adverse influ. ences it was the part of wisdom to stay the strifeand to endeavor to save by diplomacy what would be perilled and might be lost by an ob-

stinate adherence to the last appeal of kings. The armistice of Villafranca paves the way for the Congress of Powers and rearrangement of Europe, which on Monday last we pointed out as evidently to take place at an early day. We then said that "whether the torrent of blood that has already been shed on the plains of Lom bardy will suffice to cool the war fever of Europe time only can determine. The Congress will meet, no doubt, at an early day; but whether it will reportion Europe and fill it with 'satisfied nationalities,' or whether it will break up in a general war, is the pertinent question." The defeats that Austria has sustained in Lombardy. and the agitated condition of the rest of her em pire, will now induce her to submit to a European Congress that Italian question which she pertinaciously refused to discuss in the Peace Con gress at Paris, or in the diplomatic sessions that were proposed to prevent the present war.

coming Congress, England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia will be represented. Louis Napoleon will come into it as the giant of Europe. His ten years rule in France has shown him to be the first administrator;

the war in the Crimea and the peace of Paris have proved him to be the first statesman, and the campaign in Italy exhibits him as the firs' captain of the age. He has now crowned at these great qualities with the laurel wreath of moderation, which shows him to bear the palm of wisdom. Such a man must carry immens weight in the councils of nations. There he wil represent all the power of France, with her vas resources almost untouched, and will find Russia and Italy by his side. Germany will in every event be divided by the jealousies of Austria and Prussia, and England will be the only Power that can organize an opposition to him. What her course will be will depend very much on the aims which shall be developed on the part of France and Russia in the propositions submitted for discussion and the arguments ad vanced.

We incline to believe that many other, and more important questions than that of Austria's rule in Italy, will be discussed in the coming European Congress. Agitation in Sicily, Hungary and the Roman States already demands satisfaction for their oppressed nationalities. Intrigues in Turkey are beginning to render doubtful the much longer existence of "the sick man." Something in Egypt even now demands the personal presence of the Sultan. Russia, with the connivence of Persia, is sending sixty thousand men against Khiva, which pushes her armies nearer to the still precarious British empire in India. In Central Europe Germany is boiling with hatred for the forty petty tyrants who have robbed her of her promised liberal constitutions. These are the questions which the statesmen of Europe, iu Congress assembled, will have to ventilate and to settle. Louis Napoleon is the only man among them who shows that he understands the epoch in which we live. He has placed his ear to the earth and caught the tramp of the coming millions. He has cast his quick eye over Europe, and in one comprehensive glance has seen that a state of peace which requires three millions of armed men to maintain it cannot endure. He has probed the foundations of the thrones, and found them everywhere, even in England, rotten to the core. His will be the duty to pour the oil upon the rising waves of European strife, to close the gult of revolution. to initiate the new era of satisfied nationalities and of federated Europe. In so doing he will stop the coming strife between Russia and England, which threatens to rage on the plains of Asia and on every ocean; he will pacify Europe, and avenge Waterloo by a still greater victorythe victory of peace.

The Renomination of Mr. Buchanan-Bover nor Wise's Views of His Administration.

The Pittsburg Post, in a calmly considered leading article, which we transfer to this paper, after canvassing the difficulties of the democratic party in reference to their candidate for the succession, comes to the conclusion that Mr. Buchanan will be the man best qualified to restore harmony in the camp, and lead the party again to victory. We presume, however, that Mr. Buchanan's original resolution of serving but one term, instead of being weakened, has been strengthened by his experience in the White House. We do not think it probable that any considerations can be brought to bear upon him sufficiently convincing to overcome this resolution. True, as our Pittsburg cotemporary says, "Mr. Buchanan is, by his position, above and separate from the clashing factions" of the day; that he has been "clear in his great office," has satisfied the country, and commands its confidence; but we dare say that, notwithstanding all this, his resolution is fixed upon the "one term principle."

But, in another view, the argument in question in behalf of the re-election of Mr. Buchanan, will most forcibly apply. We refer to the balance of power which his administration, his acts and his measures, will command in the Charleston Convention in behalf of the reunion as a national party of the now broken and sectionalized democracy. But the factious and unscru-pulous leaders of the party, North and South, who have thus demoralized and disorganized the rank and file of their followers, in their foolish war upon Mr. Buchanan, have still the lesson to learn which alone can save them-the lesson of loyalty to a loyal and faithful administration. Nor can we undertake to youch for this thing until Mr. Douglas, for example, shall have lowered his tone upon his hobby of squatter sovereignty, and Gov. Wise, on the other hand, shall ave turned to the administration and abandoned his impracticable demand for the special protection by Congress of slavery in the Territories. Between these extremes there can be no compromise at Charleston, except upon the safe niddle ground of the administration; for the platform of Wise or the policy of Douglas will be equally fatal to the party as a sectional

But we can discover no satisfactory symptoms among the organs of either Douglas or Wise of any disposition to a compromise. We have before us, in the Richmond Enquirer (the special organ of Governor Wise), a leading article of the 20th instant, under this significant heading: The Present Administration Attempts to Dictate to the Democratic Party." In the progress of this phillipic, after some remarks in defence of Wise and Douglas, and some observations on "the high philosophy with which the cat-faced organ at Washington (the Constitution) now attempts to bamboozle the democracy into the Mephistophilean policy of the administration," It Is charged that Mr. Buchanan has violated every principle of the Cincinnati platform, and turned over the democratic party to the mercy of its enemies.

But let us give a few of the concluding specifications of the article referred to against Mr. Buchanan. We are thus told that he has given us an administration "which has deserted every political friend which it once possessed, and which has incurred the just contempt of its enemies;" which "has made literal obedience to its own orders, from which it timidly retreated, the occasion for the condemnation of a public functionary;" "an administration which, in its vindictive proscription of anti-Lecompton democrats, has discusted even the leaders of the Lecompton democracy;" "an administration which swallows the old federalist measures of internal improvements by the gene. ral government, a federal bankrupt act, a pro tective tariff, seeks a military dictatorship, adopts the black republican heresies of El Thayer, and threatens, by a policy of submission to foreign aggression, to drive every naturalized citizen from the democratic ranks."

This bundle of silly and reckless accusations and the sharp and violent temper which they betray, promise anything but a treaty of peace from Governor Wise. They indicate rather s relentless war upon Mr. Buchanan, utterly regardless of the consequences. And what will

be the consequences of this foolish course on the part of the democratic Governor of Virginia egainst the democratic administration at Wash ington? Governor Wise will inevitably fail to touch bottom in the Charleston Convention. His unscrupulous abuse of the administration will at once suggest to the Convention that Wisc is out of the question; for the Convention, unless broken to pieces upon the nigger issue, will feel the necessity of consulting the wishes of the administration in the nomination of their candidate.

Mr. Buchanan, though not a candidate before the Convention, will have the power to command a bearing in that body. We venture the prediction, too, that neither Governor Wise nor any other aspirant for the Charleston nomination will be nominated who shall have disgraced his democratic pretensions as Wise has done in his abuse of the administration. Mr. Buchanan will hold the balance of power at Charleston, and if the party is to be reunited, it will be upon the safe national policy of his administration. And thus, while the Richmond Enquirer and Governor Wise are on the high road to the dissolution of the democratic party, the Pittsburg Post is on the track of safety and success.

WHAT CONSTITUTES COASTING TRADE. - An interlocutory discussion has recently taken place in the English House of Commons on the question of what constitutes the coasting trade of a country, and whether cargoes, say from New York to San Francisco-whether going by way of Cape Horn or transshipped by way of the Isthmus-come legally within the definition of that term. The attention of the House of Commons was called to the matter on two succeeding evenings-the 7th and 8th of July-by Mr. D. Seymour, based upon the reported seizure of the cargo of a British vessel, the Laurel, by a Custom House officer at Baltimore, for a violation of our navigation laws. We had not any information of such a seizure having been made until we saw the report of this discussion, which we publish in the HERALD to-day. The Laurel, it seems, was laden with guano, which she brought from one of the West India islands, discovered and worked probably by American enterprise; and it seems that a recent act of Congress restricts the trading in guano between such islands and the ports of the United States to American vessels, just as the coasting trade is restricted. The captain of the Laurel, in ignorance of any such law, took a cargo of guano to Baltimore, and it was not till after the cargo was seized that he, on application to the Secretary of State, learned that such a law was in existence.

The question as to what constitutes the coasting trade of a country having been thus opened in the British Parliam nt, the same interlocutor inquired the next evening whether the American government regarded the trade by sea between New York and California as a coasting trade, when the goods are unshipped at Aspinwall and carried across the Isthmus of Panama to be reshipped for California; and, if so, whether it was proposed by her Majesty's government to address any remonstrance upon the subject to the government at Washington? To these questions the Vice President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Wilson, replied. In regard to the seizure of the guano he stated that the Board of Trade con sidered the position taken by the American government as a distinct infraction of the rights of British shipowners under the treaties between the two countries, and had taken measures to have the whole subject brought under the consideration of the American government. As to the trade across the Isthmus coming within the definition of coastwise, such a construction would be, in his opinion, both technically and in spirit incorrect; and the Board of Trade had called the attention of Lord Lyons to the subject, with the intention of obtaining a

satisfactory settlement of the question. Whatever may be thought of the right of Congress to declare the trade in guano as coming within the operation of the principles applying considerable doubts on that point), there can be very little doubt of the correctness of our position in regarding the trade between our Atlantic and Pacific States as coastwise. The one was merely inserted in a law of Congress for the purpose of securing votes in favor of a private speculation of a Philadelphia guano company; the other is based on the principles of common sense and international law. If the first be at variance with our treaties with England, it can be declared inoperative by the Supreme Court. The seizure of the Laurel's cargo can be made available for testing the question.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS OF THE CITY-THE COMP-TROLLER'S REPORTS .- At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening Mr. Comptroller Haws presented his annual report for the year 1858, showing the financial condition of the city. We publish this interesting document in another column. It appears that the total receipts of the Finance Department for the past year were \$21,990,713, and the disbursement for the same period \$17,810,434, leaving a balance of \$4,180,279 in hand at the end of the year. Among the other sources of revenue that from taxation amounted to \$8,535,614, with the addition of interest to the amount of \$166,625. The total indebtedness of the Corporation, exclusive of the floating debt (or arrears) is shown to be over twenty-two millions, of which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund held

The Comptroller draws attention to the fact that while the increase in the valuation of property since 1853 has been only at the rate of twenty-eight per cent, the increase in taxation has been at the rate of seventy per cent. An amount exceeding three millions of the taxes raised, however, is composed of items over which neither our local legislature nor the Finance Department has any control, such as the State tax the common school tax for the maintenance of schools in the country districts, the Almshouse, and the Board of Education. For the particulars of these onerous sources of taxation ve refer our readers to the report. In conclusion the Comptroller refers to the condition of the books and accounts in his department, in the keeping of which he has introduced several needful reforms, not yet quite completed.

The Comptroller's half yearly report of county expenses was also laid before the Board of Super visors yesterday, by which it would appear that the total expenditure for that time was \$2.014.278. It is suggested that, in order to facilitate business, the Legislature should benceforth make their appropriations at the begining of each year, and that the supervisors should make their valuation of property before the 1st of February, and the tax books be placed in the hands of the Receiver of Taxes before the 1st of April. This plan, the Comptroller thinks, would obviate the necessity

of commencing the fiscal year on the 1st of July, 1 to spprove the efficiency of the securities in the as proposed by the Street Commissioner; but we are disposed to think that the latter mode would be the simplest way of getting over the difficulty under which the financial concerns of the city and the effective working of the departments now labor.

The reports presented yesterday will be found worthy of a little study by taxpayers and our citizens generally.

ANOTHER WORD WITH THE CHEVALIER

WEBB .- We regret to notice that the Chevalier

Webb has not yet seen fit to relieve himself from the odium which is attached to what we are reluctant to call an intentional misstatement of fact in relation to the opinion of this journal upon the policy, and projects, and general operations—diplomatic and military—of the present Emperor of the French. The facts in the case are, that of late a great many people, including several of our obscure cotemporaries, as well as the Chevalier Webb, have experienced a violent change of opinion with regard to the actual ruler of the French, and the present arbiter of the destinies of Europe. A few days ago the Cheva-Webb claimed that he alone had been able to foresee the present state of affairs; that it was be only who had thoroughly appreciated Louis he only who had thoroughly appreciated Louis Napoleon as Prince President; sustained his action against Kossuth and the Socialists, approved the coup d'état, and endorsed the imperial policy during the seven years that Louis Napoleon has san in the chair of Charlemagne, Further, the Chevalier Webb placed us in the same category with those of our ignorant or fanatical cotemporaries who abused Louis Napoleon from the outset and who have here a tree to the content and who have here a tree to the content and who have here a tree to the content and who have here a tree to the content and who have here a tree to the content and who have the content and poleon from the outset, and who have been only converted at the eleventh hour, and who ewe their enlightenment to the force of public opinion, which they had not the wit to keep pace with, and now come shambling on like a flock of sheep tumbling over a fence.

This charge of the Chevalier Webb's, made with a strict eye to business, a gold snuff box from the Emperor, or fifty-two thousand and odd dollars from the Credit Mobilier, we pronounce to be utterly false. Previous to the events of 1848 we had formed our opinion as to the character of Louis Napoleon, and the history of the decade during which he has made himself the arbiter of European politics proves how far we were correct. Our impressions were embodied in a series of articles running over the whole period since the election of Napoleon as President, and we have given in another part of this paper some fifty extracts from those articles from 1849 to 1853. More could be added to this collection sufficient, indeed, of the same tenor, to fill an entire impression of the HERALD. These, however. will be sufficient to show that we predicted each step in the career of the Emperor with almost infallible exactness.

And now let us see what course the Chevalier Webb has taken. Always afraid to endorse Louis Napoleon, he has shifted and turned and blundered about worse than Gyulai or his imperial master. Less than two months ago he published an article abusing the French Emperor as savagely as our socialist cotemporary, the Tribune, ever did. A day or two afterward the Chevalier called him an uncrowned king, a parvenue emperor, and raved about the unscrupulous means by which he had gained powermaking him out, in point of fact, a political scoundrel. At that time we pointed out to the Chevalier the fact that such conduct would not gain for him the gold snuff box or the fifty-two thousand and some odd dollars. Acting upon our advice, and in much haste to vindicate his claim to imperial reward, he now endeavors to make himself out the only admirer of the Napoleonic policy in this country.

Now we don't object to the Chavalier's having

the how or the hank notes, but we do protest against his blandering, by which we are placed on the same footing with our quadrilateral and socialist cotemporaries. And we again request the Chevalier Webb to refresh his recollection. Let him read over the bouquet of extracts we through with them, unless he previously takes his choice between the titles of a wilful calumniator and a gentleman, we will give him some more. And in taking leave of our military and diplomatic cotemporary for the day, let us especially direct his attention to the subjoined prophetic words which were printed in the HERALD just one year after the coup d'état (Dec. 28, 1853). We then wrote that "unless some unforeseen occurrence again postpone the war, we must ere long see Napoleon, already the diplomatic mas or of Europe, leading its masses in a democratic cru sade against the ruling dynasties. In that day we shall think of him very differently from now-There is a change perceptible in our estimates of his character during the past year or two: even the socialists have learned to admire him. This is but the beginning: we must husband our admiration for the end.

FINANCIAL -Some ten or eleven years ago a sum of \$50,000 was collected from the generous Irishmen and others of this city in aid of a revolutionary movement in Ireland. We never heard what became of one dollar of that money. A few years later something like \$150,000 was collected from the generous Americans and others throughout the country for the purpose of making a revolution in Hungary. We never heard that anything was done with this money, except to purchase a few old saddles and bridles. About two years ago a collection of \$150,000 was made in New York and New England to stop the wounds of bleeding Kansas. We have never seen any account of the disbursement of that fund, or a statement as to what became of it. And now we learn that a subscription is being secretly made among republican partisans in this State and New England for the purpose of fitting out cruisers to go to the coast of Africa for slaves, and to land them in Southern ports during the next year, in order to make out a case on which to elect a President. We should like to know who are the sub-

ecribers to this famous project for the election of black republican President in 1860. Can Thurlow Weed give us any information on the subject; or can it be given by Wm. H. Seward, who was once concerned as a partner in the liquor trade at Auburn to the extent of \$4,000 capital? We know that all the slaving vessels are fitted out in this region, and we have no doubt that this will prove to be a paying specuation. Only let us know all about it.

THE COMPTROLLER AND STREET COMMIS-SIONER-AN OFFICIAL CONTROVERSY .- During the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last evening, a communication of the Street Commissioner was presented in reply to a previous one from the Comptroller, relative to the bids for roofing Tompkins market. It appears that the Street.Commissioner stated in his recent report, that, in consequence of the Comptroller refusing

case or a bid for spoting Tompkins market, he was sompeiled to re-atvertise the work. The Comptroiler expicies the ceason of his refusal to be the fact that the bid accepted by the Street Commission or was higher by nearly four thousand dollars th. vn that of another party, whose bid was declared by the Street Commissioner to be informal, because the sureties failed to sign the consent to become bou.'d. On this point there seems to be a difference of opinion, Mr. Haws alleging that the affidavits of the sureties were regularly made before a Justi; e of the Superior Court, and expressing himself sa wfied that the intention of these gentlemen was all right, but expressing his opinion at the same time that, whether there was an informality or not, it was better to there was an informality or not, it was better to save the city four thousand dollars by re-advertis-ing the contract. In reply, the Street Commis-sioner says that the Comptroller is mistaken; that the necessary agreement to pay the difference be-tween the amount of the bid and the sum which the Corporation might have to pay in case the centract had to be given to some one else was not signed by these sureties. Moreover, that the sureties themselves admitted that the bid was too low, and that the contract could not be fulfilled. In this state of things Captain Smith had the items for the required work estimated, and they were found to be safely covered by the higher contract. He therefore complains of the grievance of being obliged to re-advertise the con-

THE LATEST NEWS.

Interesting from Washington.

REFECT OF THE NEWS PROM EUROPE—THE NEW MINISTER TO CENTRAL AMERICA—DESPATCHES PROM WASHINGTON, July 21, 1869.

The news of European peace prospects produced much gritication in the government, official and diplomatic cir-The President has tendered the Central American mission to Hon. D. M. Barringer, of North Carolina, formerly member of Congress and subsequently Minister to Spain.

It is thought be will decline it.

The Commissioner of Pateurs designs leaving Washingon text week, to be absent nearly two months.

Important despatches from Minister nelano were re-

neighbor to day by a special messenger.

The sloop of war Sayannah is again to be sent to the

Guif of Mexico.

The Navy Department has received dates as late as

the 28th of May from our vessels on the Brazil station.
All of them were in the river La Piata, off Buenos Ayres;
and in view of the unsettled condition of affairs, it was deemed savieshie to keep them there.

News from Mexico. CHARLESTON, July 21, 1859. A despatch from New Orleans says the State of Tamau

ligas desires an American force of three thousand men to id them in the prosecution of the war. Some Americans had already arrived at Tampico to aid the liberals. General Degolished bad arrived at Tampico. Garsa was at Vera Coux. It is asserted positively that Mr. McLane bas made no definite treaty with Juarez. The Maryland State Democratic Convention.

Baltinoss, July 21, 1859.
The State Democratic Convention yesterday, at Freder rick, nominated Abraham Jarrett for Comptroller. It also adopted resolutions endorsing the policy of the ad-ministration with regard to the rights of naturalized citi-

zers in foreign countries. Seizure of a Supposed Siever at New Bedford. New Bedforn, July 21, 1859. The ship Atlantic, Capt. Sylva, which cleared at this

port yesterday for the Indian Ocean, was seized to day by the United States government, on suspicion of going on a voyage for slaves to the coast of Africa. A steaming is alongside to tow her back to port. Arrival of the Remains of Rufas Cheate in

On the arrival of the steamer Easiern City here to day, with the remains of Rufus Choate on board, minute guas were fired, the bells toiled and flags displayed at half

The Ship Sarah Minor.

Boston, July 21, 1859. The ship Sarah Minor was owned in this city by Wm. F. Weld & Co., and was insured in State street for \$50,000. She was 1,605 tons burthen.

Two Persons Drowned in Concord River. Bosron, July 21, 1859.

Wm. and Clinton Rurd, father and son, while fishing is

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 21, 1859. Mr. La Mountain is here, reconstructing the Atlantic for an ascention from this place on the 11th of August. Par-ties from New York are here, and propose to place in he hands any amount—not to exceed twenty thousand dol-lare—for the immediate construction of a new balloon for the transatlantic voyage this season.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1859.

Blocks sleady. Pennsylvania State 5's, 903's: Resting
Rafroad, 20%; Morris Canal, 54%; Long Island Railroad,
10%; Pennsylvania Railroad, 39%.

Cotton dull. Flour dull; steamer's news had no effect
on the market. Wheat declining: white, 51 45; red, 51 33.

Corn lower: saise of 4,000 bushels at 850. Oats dull: old
39c.; new, 35c. Whisky unchanged. Provisions steady
Mess pork, \$17 50. Lard dull at 11%c. a 13%c.

Chocanart, July 21—6 P. M.

Chrimani, July 21—6 P. M.
Flour—The Africa's advices caused less firmness in tae
market, and it closed unsettled. Whiskey steady at 24c.
In provisions nothing was doing provious to the recous
of the steamer's news, and there were no sales after-

Wards.

Oswego, July 21—5 P. M.

Flour in moderate demand for local and interior trades
sales of 5.80 bbls. at \$5.75 from choice Milwaukee club
wheat; \$6.25 from red Ohio and Indiana; \$5.07 exxca Canadian.
Wheat and corn quiet, and quotations nominal.
Canal freights unchanged. Imports—100 bbls. flour,
9,000 bushels wheat. Exports—1,900 bbls. flour, 14,300
bushels wheat.

bushels wheat.

BUFFALO, July 21—1 P. M.

Flour quiet: sales 900 bbls; prices without important change. Wheat stealy: sakes 11,000 bushels good white Indiana at \$1 05, and 1,300 do. new rod Indiana at \$1 105, and 1,300 do. new rod Indiana at \$1 105 and 1 fair demand: sales 28,000 bushels prime Illinois at 75c. Other grains quiet and unch new Whiskey lower: sales 200 bbls. at 21/5c. Canal treight unchanged. Lake imports—1,300 bushels wheat, 5,000 bushels orat, 7,000 bushels oats Canal exports—20 bbls. flour, 300 bushels wheat, 23,00 bushels corn.

bushels corn.

BUFFALO, July 21—6 P. M.

Flour closed heavy: Sales 1,600 buls at \$3 50 a \$5 fo extra Illinois and Wisconsin from spring wheat, \$5 25 56 for extra Michigan, Indians and Ohio; \$6 a \$6 for double extra. Wheat in fair demand, and mark without important change: sales 11,000 bushels goo white Indians at \$1 06, 3,000 bushels white Kentucky or private terms. Corn aready: sales 12,000 bushels soun Illinois at 75c. Oats quiet and no saics. Barley lower sales 500 bushels Western at 45c. Kye nominal. Whis key ½c. lower: sales 200 bbls. at 24½c. Imports—2,00 bbls. flour, 1,000 bushels wheat, 6,000 bushels corn, 7,00 bushels sate. Canal exports—20 bbls. flour, 3,500 bushels wheat, 23,000 bushels corn.

The Effect of the Armistice on the Com mercial and Financial Movements to No

If the shock of a moderate sized earthquake had shake the city, or a clap of thunder, on a clear bright day, had descended into Wall street, or into the haunts of Change it could not have created greater surprise than did the an nouncement of the armistice between Austria and Franse yesterday. All were expecting to hear of another gres battle, or at most of progressive signs and of furths triumphs on the part of the Allies; and the "bulls" an "bears" in stocks, in cotton and in produce general went to bed the night before with calculations of gai and losses based upon the continuance and continuence of the war. Imagine their surprise on reading next more ing in the Herald, in large capitals, "Important fro Europe—Armistice concluded between France and Au tria." What a surprise! The proposal, too, for the me sure, to emanate from the victorious Emperor! What to be its effect? That would be told before down. The result was that cotton advanced quarter cent per pound, with sales of 3. bales. While it thus gladdened the hearts the "bulls" in that article, it sent dismay and panic at the "bears," as well as the receivers and dealers in